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WOODROW WILSON

THE
OFFICIAL
SOUVENIR PROGRAM

SECOND INAUGURATION

WOODROW WILSON
PRESIDENT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL
VICE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES

THE FIFTH OF MARCH
NINETEEN-SEVENTEEN

Woodrow Wilson

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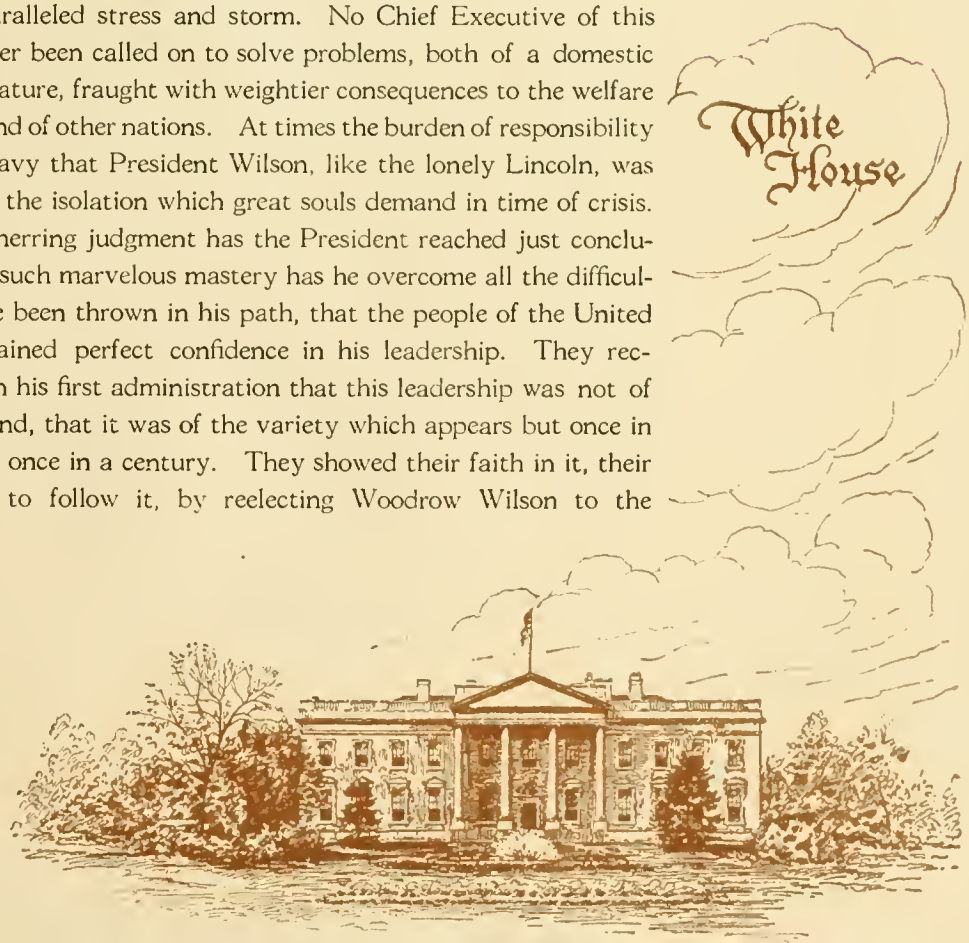
WOODROW WILSON

"FORWARD-LOOKING"—President Wilson's own freely used phrase—summarizes more nearly than any other the purposes which have always actuated him both in his national political life and in his aspiration to make America the greatest power the world has ever known for ultimate world good. His appeal has been to forward-looking men in a forward-looking nation. In his inaugural address four years ago, he said: "I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me." Eloquently has he called to all such to uphold his hands and make the United States—home of freedom fulfilled—a glory to itself and a guiding light to all nations.

Woodrow Wilson has been President of the United States during a period of unparalleled stress and storm. No Chief Executive of this country has ever been called on to solve problems, both of a domestic and a foreign nature, fraught with weightier consequences to the welfare of this nation and of other nations. At times the burden of responsibility has been so heavy that President Wilson, like the lonely Lincoln, was obliged to seek the isolation which great souls demand in time of crisis.

With such unerring judgment has the President reached just conclusions and with such marvelous mastery has he overcome all the difficulties which have been thrown in his path, that the people of the United States have gained perfect confidence in his leadership. They recognized early in his first administration that this leadership was not of the ordinary kind, that it was of the variety which appears but once in a generation or once in a century. They showed their faith in it, their determination to follow it, by reelecting Woodrow Wilson to the



Americanism

PATRIOTISM consists in some very practical things—practical in that they belong to the life of every day, that they wear no extraordinary distinction about them, that they are connected with commonplace duty. The way to be patriotic in America is not only to love America, but to love the duty that lies nearest to our hand and know that in performing it we are serving our country.—*From President Wilson's Address at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 14, 1914.*

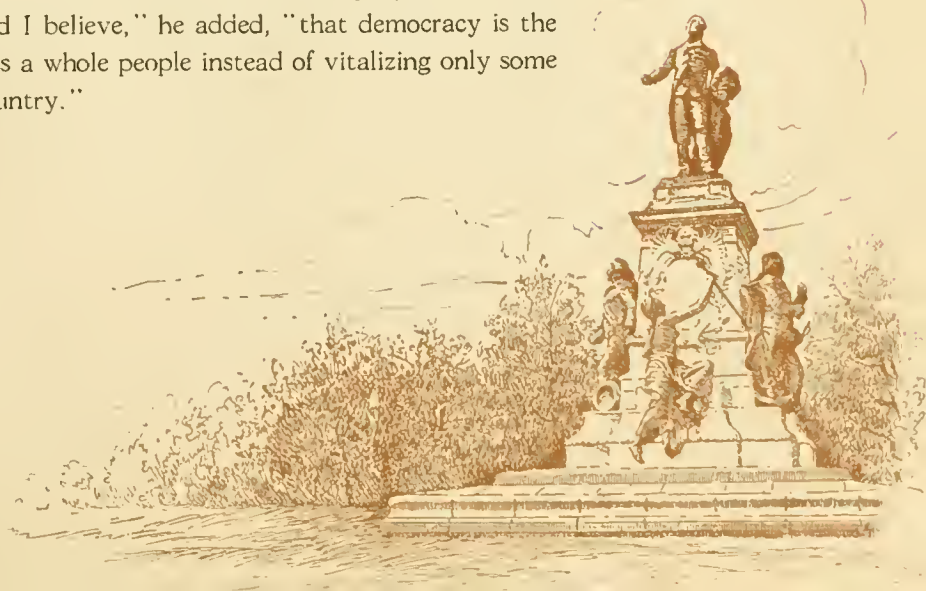
Presidency; and to-day the Nation rejoices in witnessing his inauguration to a second term. To-day the people of this mighty Republic are relying on the inspired leadership of President Wilson to continue the program of reform and progress which has brought prosperity to the nation and maintained it in peace during the past four years.

In addition to a wise and far-seeing statesmanship, a political acumen which instinctively perceives the right course and a firmness of purpose which cannot be shaken, another secret of the President's greatness as a leader is his ability to draw strength from that source of all power—the people. Like the fabled Antaeus, who renewed his strength by contact with Mother Earth, so President Wilson, through a deep belief in genuine democracy and a confidence in the people, has made himself a leader indeed. Ever since his entry into public life, he has regarded himself as the representative and the spokesman of the people.

There has been an intimacy of understanding, a spiritual communion between Woodrow Wilson and the people of this country such as has existed before only in the great testing times of the nation's life. Washington knew and loved his fellow countrymen; and was known and loved of them. Lincoln felt the great heart beat of the nation and had a sympathetic understanding of it. Similarly President Wilson has felt and responded to the great undercurrent of human appeal which has come surging in on him.

In an administration which has to its credit more legislation of a progressive character than any preceding administration can claim, the high aim and constant endeavor of President Wilson has been to have it benefit the nation as a whole. To accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, has been his purpose. There has been no effort put forth by him to help the passage of legislation which would benefit only a chosen few who needed no help. He has been opposed to monopoly, "because it is intended to shut out a lot of people who ought not to be shut out; and I believe," he added, "that democracy is the only thing that vitalizes a whole people instead of vitalizing only some of the people of the country."

Lafayette Statue



Genuine Democracy

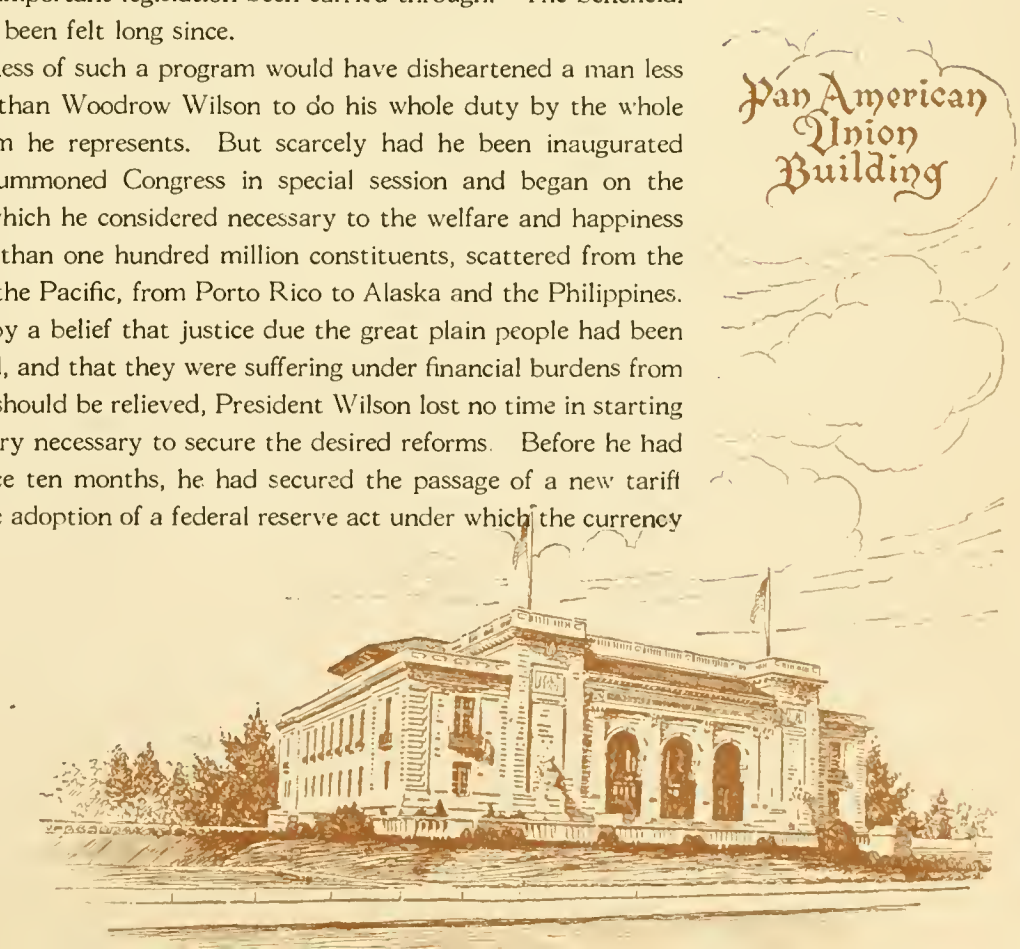
I AM opposed to monopoly; not because monopoly does not produce some excellent results of a kind, but because it is intended to shut out a lot of people who ought not to be shut out; and I believe that democracy is the only thing that vitalizes a whole people instead of vitalizing only some of the people of the country.—*From President Wilson's Address before Columbus (O.) Chamber of Commerce, December 10, 1915.*

The workman has been better fed and clothed under the first Wilson administration than under any other; enfeebled children have been released from the mills and sweat-shops where they were grinding out their little lives; the farmer has been granted a more equable opportunity than he ever enjoyed before; the small business man has been given the benefit of a financial system under which he finds it easier to operate; American seamen have been freed from a grievously oppressive bondage, and many other classes of American citizens have been made happier and better through legislation for which Woodrow Wilson's deep-seated belief in true democracy was responsible.

Injustice to none, justice to all, is the guiding motive which has been back of the entire legislative program of the Wilson administration. In order to right some of the long-standing economic and social wrongs which had grown up under a financial system that permitted the concentration of wealth and power in a few hands and under a labor system that worked eternal hardship to the man compelled to live by the sweat of his brow, it became necessary to adopt a series of laws, all aiming at the final betterment of every man, woman and child in the United States. Never before in so short a period has such a comprehensive program of important legislation been carried through. The beneficial effects have been felt long since.

The vastness of such a program would have disheartened a man less determined than Woodrow Wilson to do his whole duty by the whole people whom he represents. But scarcely had he been inaugurated before he summoned Congress in special session and began on the legislation which he considered necessary to the welfare and happiness of his more than one hundred million constituents, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Porto Rico to Alaska and the Philippines.

Inspired by a belief that justice due the great plain people had been long delayed, and that they were suffering under financial burdens from which they should be relieved, President Wilson lost no time in starting the machinery necessary to secure the desired reforms. Before he had been in office ten months, he had secured the passage of a new tariff law; also the adoption of a federal reserve act under which the currency



Federal Reserve

WE must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses.—*From the President's Address to Congress, April 23, 1913.*

of the country has been placed on a basis which gives it stability and at the same time elasticity, and which removes the possibility of panic conditions such as have disturbed or overturned the business of the country at times in the past.

With these two great fundamental measures once adopted, there followed in rapid succession during President Wilson's first term bills abolishing government by injunction; strengthening the anti-trust laws; providing for loans to farmers and a fund for the building of good roads; freeing children from harmful labor; granting compensation to workmen injured while in the employ of the government; looking to the further safety of railway employees; improving the conditions of seamen; and preventing gambling in farm products.

The burden of taxation has been more nearly equalized than ever before. Through the medium of the income, inheritance and corporation taxes, it has been more evenly distributed; and to the shoulders best able to carry it, has been transferred a part at least of the heavy load which had borne so grievously on the backs of the poor. Even-handed justice has been the constant aim of President Wilson. Never did he express himself more fervently and more eloquently on the subject than when in an address before the Ellicott Club at Buffalo on November 1, 1916, he said:

"The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand by doing social justice. These are serious matters of perception, of sympathy, of knowledge; and the particular thing that stands in their way is anything like the formation of classes For example, if you get into your consciousness the idea that you belong to the capitalistic class, the employing class, you are at the same time getting into your mind that the employed class, the laboring class, is a different sort of folk. The whole thing rests upon a radical misunderstanding. These men may not have as much money as you, they may not be able to assemble it in the same influential form; but they are of the same flesh and blood as you are. They can get happiness the same way that you do; they can get misery the same way that you do; they can be hungry as you can; they can be full as you can; and you have got to see to it that you

Rural Credits

THE farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real assets that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others share in the benefits of that life.—*From President Wilson's remarks on signing the Rural Credits Bill, July 17, 1916.*

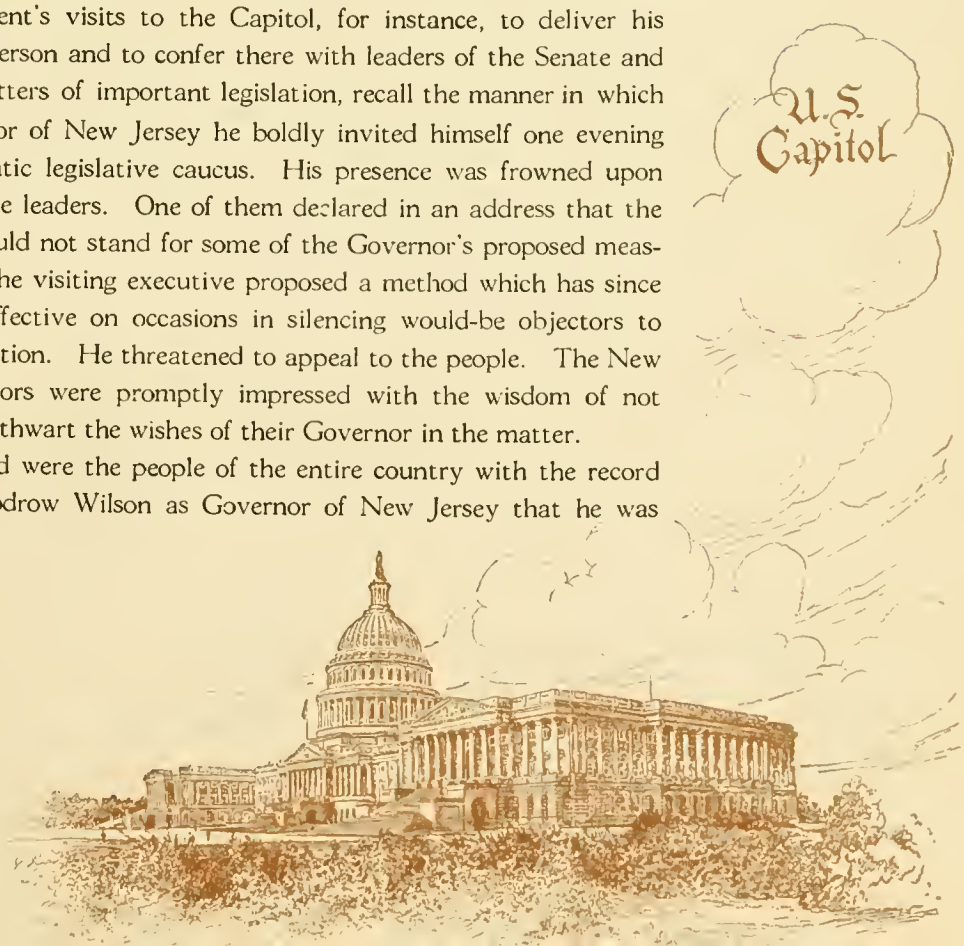
regard every mother's son of them as of the same flesh and blood and heart and substance, if justice is going to be done."

Equally applicable to all the acts of his administration, is the remark which the President made on the occasion of signing the tariff bill. "I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy," he declared. He had always been "forward-looking." That was why when he came to the Presidency four years ago, he was prepared to start immediately on the inauguration of his program looking to the establishment throughout the length and breadth of this wide Republic of greater social justice.

Woodrow Wilson's preparation for public life was unique and his rise phenomenal. He came into the arena of politics with his political philosophy fully formed in the privacy of forty years of thorough study and investigation. When called from the presidency of Princeton University in 1910 to the Chief Magistracy of New Jersey, he was prepared for the duties confronting him. He soon showed, not only the state but the nation, that he was no mere theoretical dreamer but that he knew how to put into practice the political policies in which be believed. So effective were some of the methods which he employed while Governor of New Jersey that they have been continued in Washington.

The President's visits to the Capitol, for instance, to deliver his messages in person and to confer there with leaders of the Senate and House on matters of important legislation, recall the manner in which when Governor of New Jersey he boldly invited himself one evening to a Democratic legislative caucus. His presence was frowned upon by some of the leaders. One of them declared in an address that the legislature would not stand for some of the Governor's proposed measures. Then the visiting executive proposed a method which has since been found effective on occasions in silencing would-be objectors to popular legislation. He threatened to appeal to the people. The New Jersey legislators were promptly impressed with the wisdom of not attempting to thwart the wishes of their Governor in the matter.

So impressed were the people of the entire country with the record made by Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey that he was



Workmen's Compensation

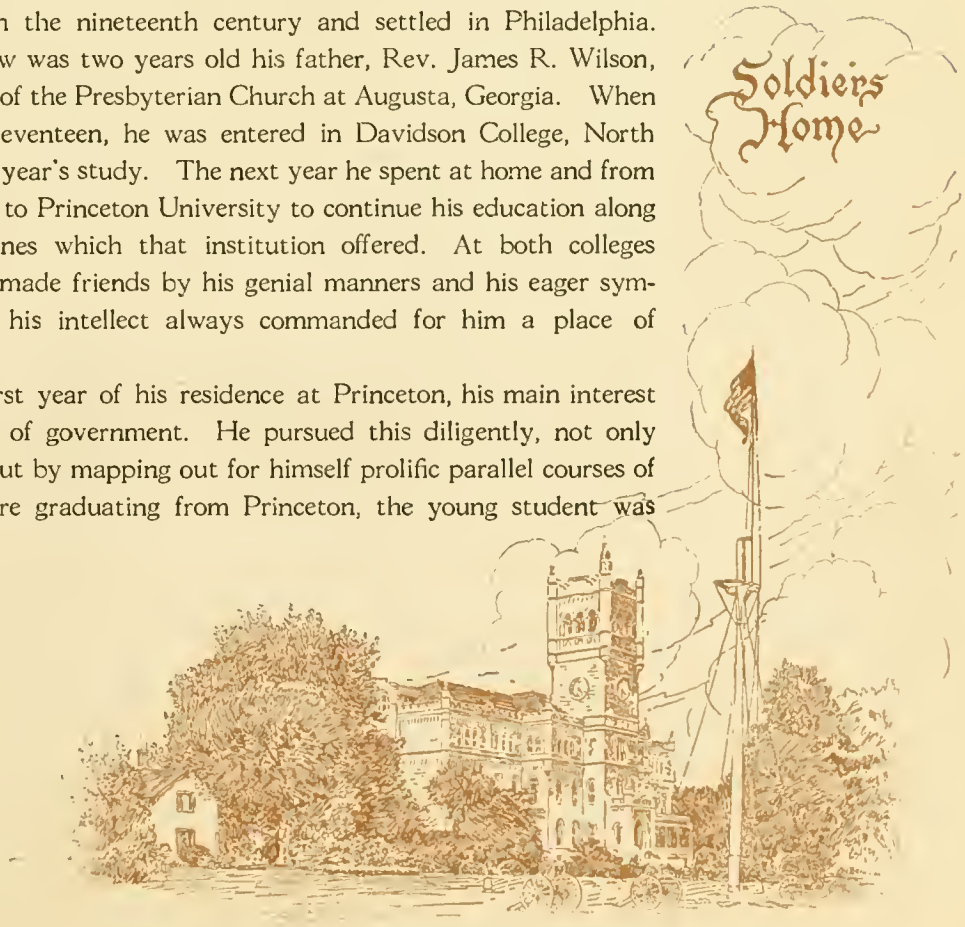
WE must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperiled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.—*From President Wilson's Speech of Acceptance at Shadow Lawn, September 2, 1916.*

called after occupying that position for only two years, to assume the Chief Magistracy of the United States. His far-sightedness and his long years of preparation and study now were called into play in a far wider field of statesmanship and politics. In guiding safely, through a most trying time, both the domestic and the foreign affairs of the American government, President Wilson has shown the wisdom and the breadth of view which make him the great leader needed in time of crisis.

The United States has had no president who was characterized by greater determination to stand firm for a principle advocated by him. All historians agree that Washington, while he was not a genius, scored a great triumph because of his unerring judgment; but no American president has been more tenacious, none has adhered more closely to beliefs affecting the welfare of the people and the government than has President Wilson. Never has a party platform been more fully and firmly carried out, in accordance with the wishes of the American people, than has the Democratic platform adopted at the time Woodrow Wilson was nominated for the presidency of the United States.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia, in December, 1856. His grandfather, James Wilson, emigrated from Ireland to the United States early in the nineteenth century and settled in Philadelphia. When Woodrow was two years old his father, Rev. James R. Wilson, became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Georgia. When the boy was seventeen, he was entered in Davidson College, North Carolina, for a year's study. The next year he spent at home and from there was sent to Princeton University to continue his education along the broader lines which that institution offered. At both colleges young Wilson made friends by his genial manners and his eager sympathies, while his intellect always commanded for him a place of leadership.

From the first year of his residence at Princeton, his main interest was the study of government. He pursued this diligently, not only in his classes but by mapping out for himself prolific parallel courses of reading. Before graduating from Princeton, the young student was

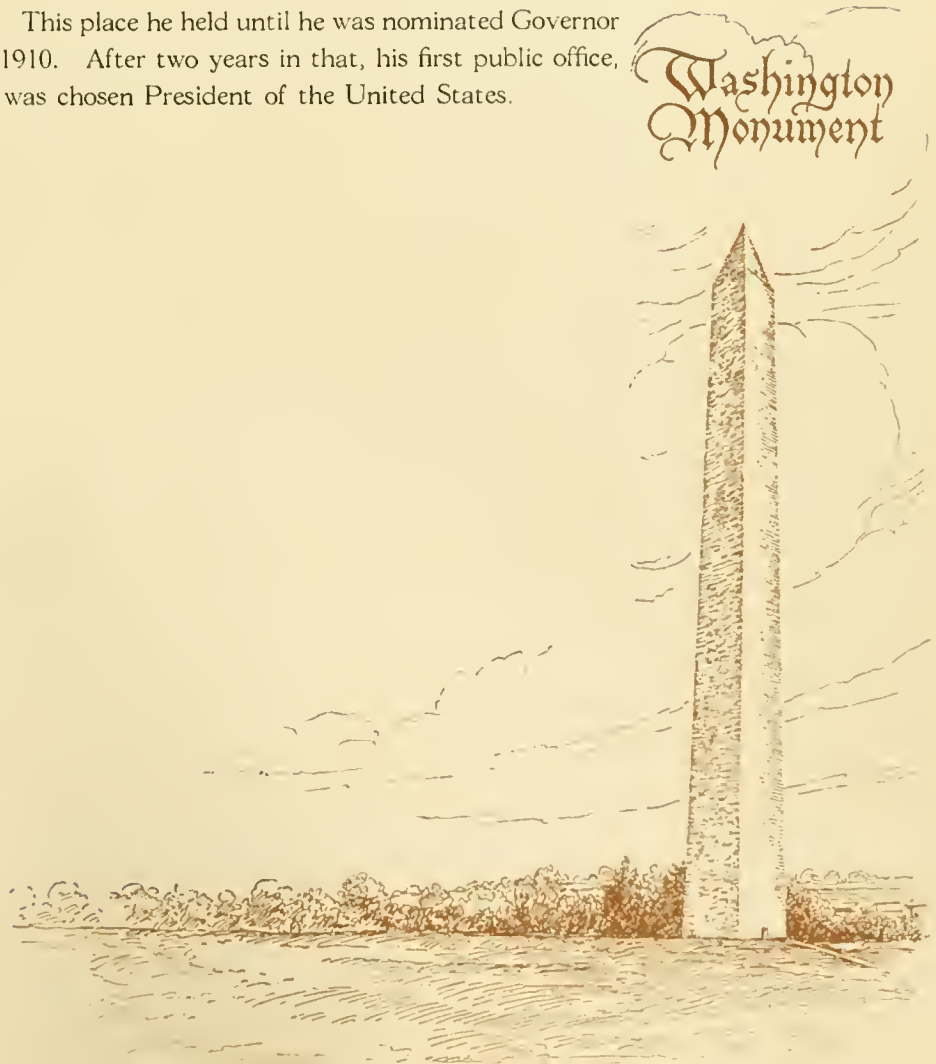


Preparedness

WE shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspect because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal.—*From the President's Address to Congress, December 8, 1914.*

encouraged by having an essay on congressional government accepted by an important magazine. After leaving Princeton, he studied law at the University of Virginia, and then opened a law office in Atlanta. Meanwhile he was at work on a book. Soon he realized that his bent was in the direction of literature and the study of government rather than the practical application of the law. So, in 1883, he registered at Johns Hopkins University to study history and political economy. While there he completed the book he had begun in Atlanta. It was "Congressional Government: A Study of Government by Committee." Immediately it took its place as a highly authoritative and important work.

From 1885 to 1890, he served in the faculty, first of Bryn Mawr College, then of Wesleyan University. While teaching at the latter institution he wrote his second book, "The State," an important contribution to the science of government. In 1890 Princeton drafted her distinguished alumnus into her service. He remained there as professor of jurisprudence and politics until 1902, when he was chosen President of the University. This place he held until he was nominated Governor of New Jersey in 1910. After two years in that, his first public office, Woodrow Wilson was chosen President of the United States.



THE INAUGURATION

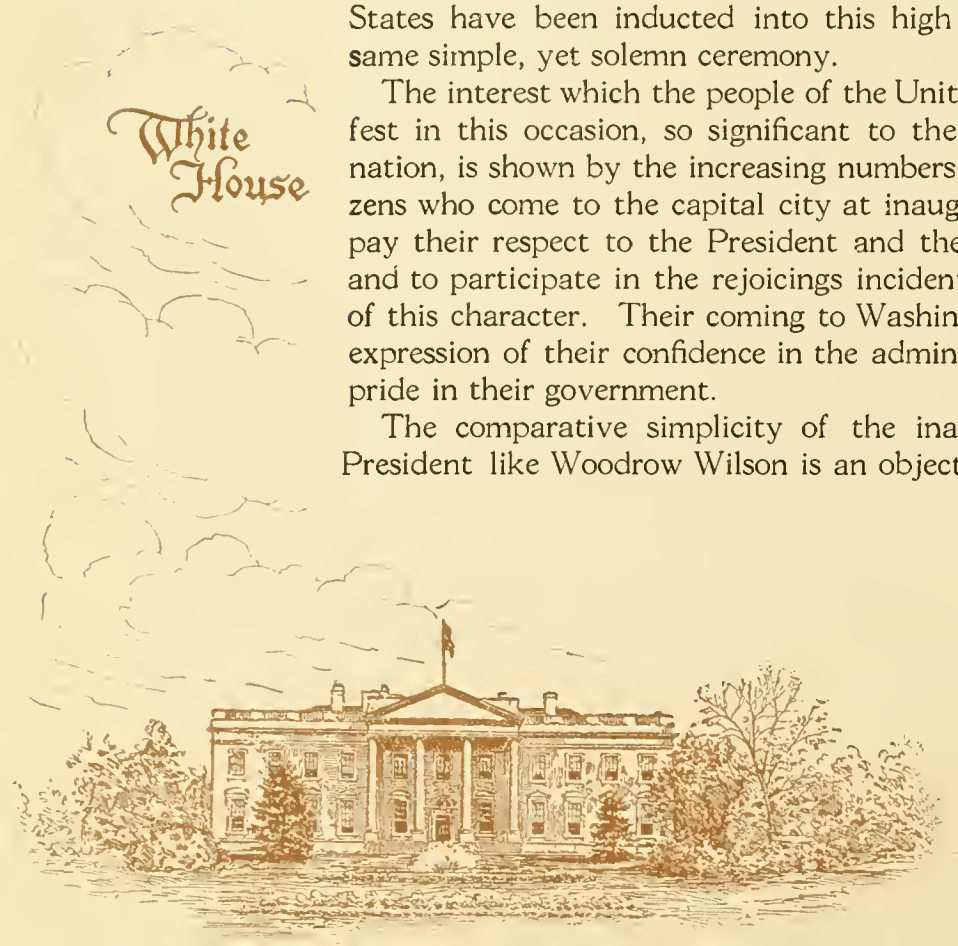
WHEN the founders of this Republic provided for the highest office within the gift of the people, they placed in the Constitution the following requirements:

> *"Before he shall enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"*

Ever since the glorious day, one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, when George Washington took his oath, administered at City Hall, New York, by Chancellor Livingston, down to the present day when Woodrow Wilson takes the oath of office as President for the second time, all those who have been inaugurated into the Presidency of the United States have been inducted into this high office with the same simple, yet solemn ceremony.

The interest which the people of the United States manifest in this occasion, so significant to the destiny of the nation, is shown by the increasing numbers of patriotic citizens who come to the capital city at inauguration time to pay their respect to the President and the Vice-President and to participate in the rejoicings incident to an occasion of this character. Their coming to Washington is both an expression of their confidence in the administration and of pride in their government.

The comparative simplicity of the inauguration of a President like Woodrow Wilson is an object lesson in dem-

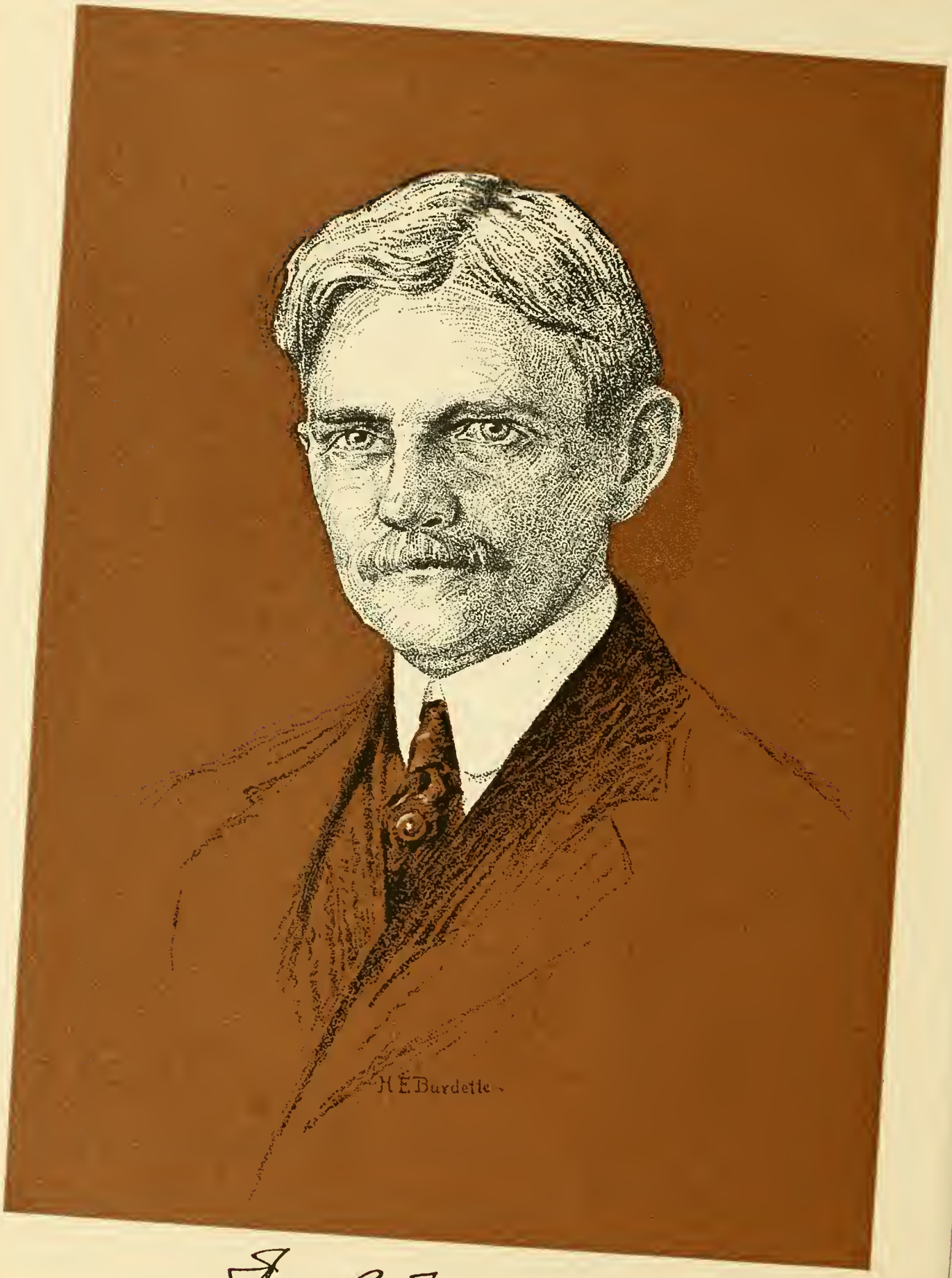


ocratic methods to those in this country who may have been born under foreign flags where royalty is installed with all the pomp and splendor that wealth can produce.

The second inauguration of President Wilson is noteworthy as he is the first Democratic President to serve two successive terms since the administration of Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837. It is an interesting fact that President Jackson was the first Chief Executive to deliver his inaugural address before the people, the speeches of acceptance formerly having been made before a joint session of Congress.

Other innovations have taken place since that time. One of these this year is that Major General Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., grand marshal of the parade, will review the procession from the Court of Honor stand in front of the White House with the President. Another change in the program which is of even more interest to the public, is the fact that the parade will move along continuously after it starts, there being no delay, as on previous occasions, of an hour or more while the White House party was being served with luncheon. Under General Scott, in charge of the parade, are Major General Tasker H. Bliss as chief of staff and Major General Carroll A. Devol, U. S. A., retired, as adjutant general. The first grand division of the parade, composed of regular troops of the army, navy and marine corps, is in charge of General Bliss. The second grand division which includes militia and cadet school military organizations under arms, is in charge of Brigadier General William A. Mann, U. S. A. The marshal of the third grand division, made up of veterans and patriotic societies, is Commander Andrew J. Huntoon, of the Grand Army of the Republic. The marshal of the fourth grand division, which includes a large number of important civic bodies, is Mr. George R. Linkins.

Congressional Library



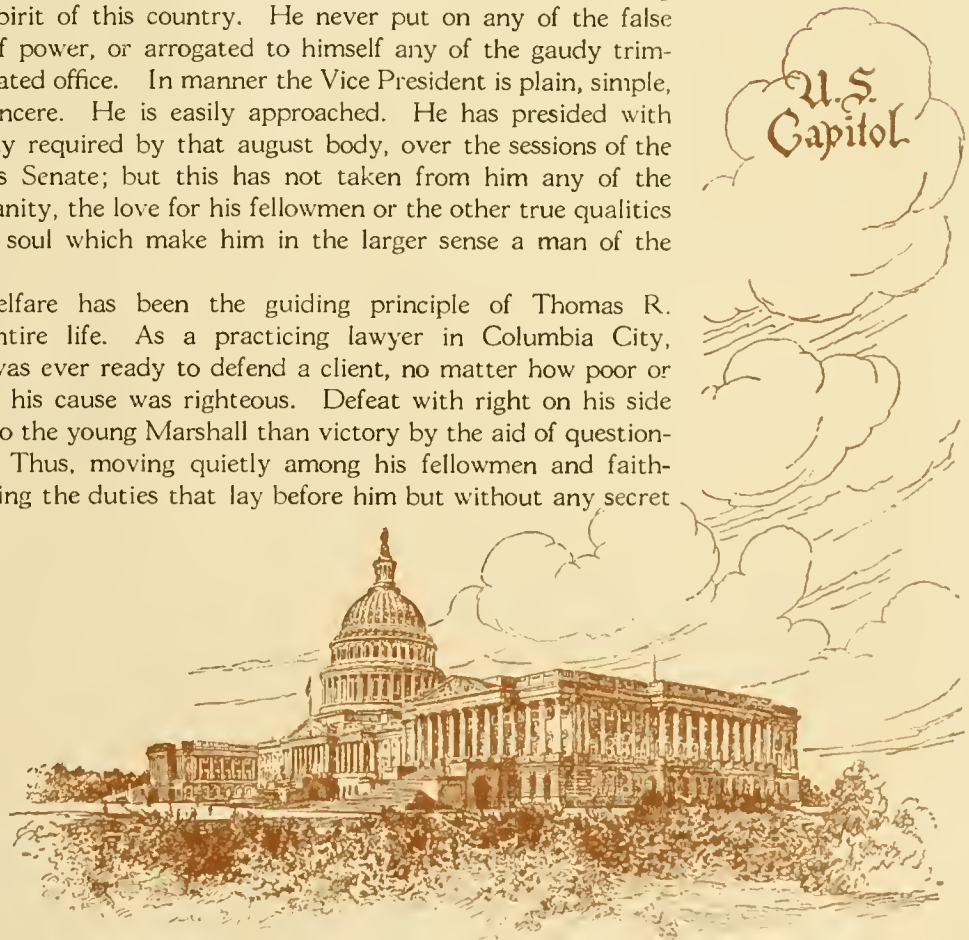
Thos. R. Marshall

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

THE LIFE STORY of the Vice President of the United States, Thomas R. Marshall, is a typically American biography. It rings from first to last with true democracy. It is the story of the rise within a comparatively few years of a struggling country lawyer in a small Indiana town, to the highest post within the gift of the people of his native state: and then, after serving as Governor of Indiana for one term, he was chosen in 1912 as the running mate of Woodrow Wilson on the national Democratic ticket. With such fidelity did he fill the high post of Vice President during the past four years that he was called again to accept the office, the highest except one that the people of the United States can bestow on any man.

Not only has the rapid rise of Vice President Marshall in political life furnished a remarkable example of the power of American democracy to select its best sons, no matter from what humble ranks they come; but he himself exemplifies all that is best and noblest and most enduring in the free spirit of this country. He never put on any of the false artificiality of power, or arrogated to himself any of the gaudy trimmings of elevated office. In manner the Vice President is plain, simple, direct and sincere. He is easily approached. He has presided with all the dignity required by that august body, over the sessions of the United States Senate; but this has not taken from him any of the genuine humanity, the love for his fellowmen or the other true qualities of heart and soul which make him in the larger sense a man of the people.

Human welfare has been the guiding principle of Thomas R. Marshall's entire life. As a practicing lawyer in Columbia City, Indiana, he was ever ready to defend a client, no matter how poor or how lowly, if his cause was righteous. Defeat with right on his side meant more to the young Marshall than victory by the aid of questionable means. Thus, moving quietly among his fellowmen and faithfully performing the duties that lay before him but without any secret



Child Labor

I WANT to say with what real emotion I sign this (the child labor) bill, because I know how long the struggle has been to secure legislation of this sort and what it is going to mean to the health and to the vigor of the country, and also to the happiness of those whom it affects. It is with genuine pride that I play my part in completing this legislation.—*President Wilson, on occasion of signing the Child Labor Bill, September 1, 1916.*

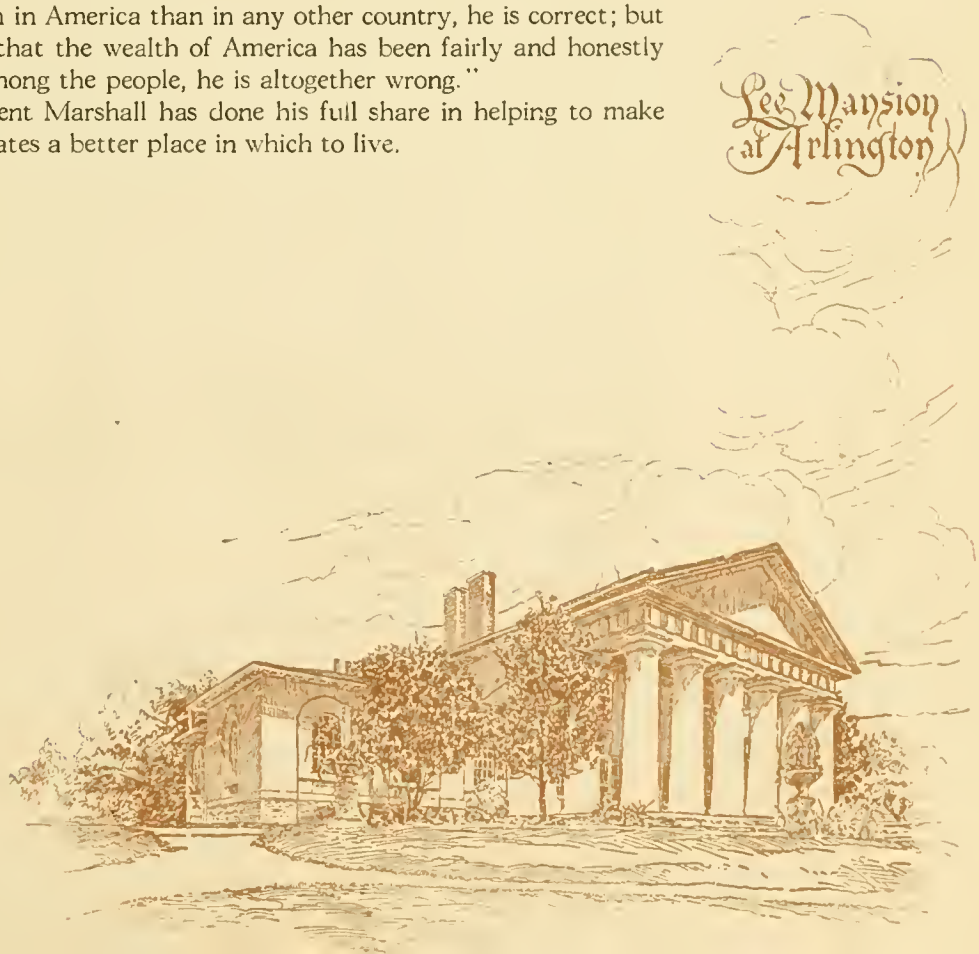
ambition for public office, Thomas R. Marshall established a reputation for integrity and high-mindedness which led the people of Indiana in 1908 to place him in the Governor's chair.

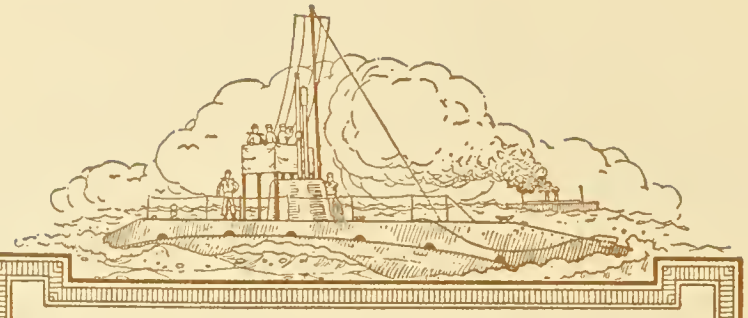
His interest in the general welfare of the people was shown by the large amount of legislation passed during his administration, aimed to promote the happiness and prosperity of all the people. Legislation was adopted looking to the health and improvement of working conditions of the laboring classes; child labor was curtailed; the pure food act was strengthened; the sale of cold storage products was regulated; public play grounds were established; the income tax amendment was ratified; industrial and agricultural conditions were investigated, and many other measures enacted or championed by him having for their purpose the economic, social and physical betterment of the people of the entire State of Indiana.

In the wider sphere of power and influence to which he has since been advanced, Vice President Marshall has shown equal solicitude in the broadest human welfare. He has cooperated to the fullest extent possible in helping to secure the passage of every measure that has come before Congress which would better the American people. His democracy, his desire to help all his fellowmen, is of the type which caused him on one occasion to say:

"I do not care to talk to the man who is satisfied with the statement that we are the richest people in the world. If he means there are more rich men in America than in any other country, he is correct; but if he implies that the wealth of America has been fairly and honestly distributed among the people, he is altogether wrong."

Vice President Marshall has done his full share in helping to make the United States a better place in which to live.





Rights of Neutrals

BECAUSE we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principle of right and liberty, we resent from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others.—*From the President's Address to Congress, December 7, 1915.*

HISTORIC WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, the capital of the Nation, contains more from a historic standpoint to attract the visitor than any other city in the United States. The grandeur and the magnificence of its public buildings, the spaciousness of its wide avenues, the infinite variety and beauty of its many parks and the richness of its natural surroundings, all tend to add to the pride which an American citizen from any part of the country takes in inspecting the numerous points of historic interest in and about the national capital.

Here history of a most important character has been making for more than a century past and here the men who have been most prominent in this history-making have lived and left their indelible mark of distinction. Turn in whatever direction you will in this beautiful capital city, now rivalling any capital in the world, and you will find a marker indicating that this was the scene of some well-known historic act or that one of the distinguished sons of the United States lived in that place.

A treaty was ratified in this house: in another there resided a hero about whose name the halo of fascinating romance has played fancifully for fifty years or more past: in a third Presidents have been honored guests and weighty questions of state have been discussed over the teacups: in a fourth a distinguished scientist, statesman, historian or poet made his home; while in another Lafayette was a guest, or President Madison resided after the burning of the White House by the British in 1814. No public building in the city is without its cluster of recollections of famous men who have worked and wrought there, adding lustre to the glory of American accomplishments. It would be impossible for the visitor within a limited period of time to make a tour of all the points of real interest in and around Washington: but many of them can be grouped and visited in a few hours.

Within a few blocks of the Capitol center a great number of the spots which make Washington a sacred Mecca to all who revere and honor

Mount Vernon

Trade Commission

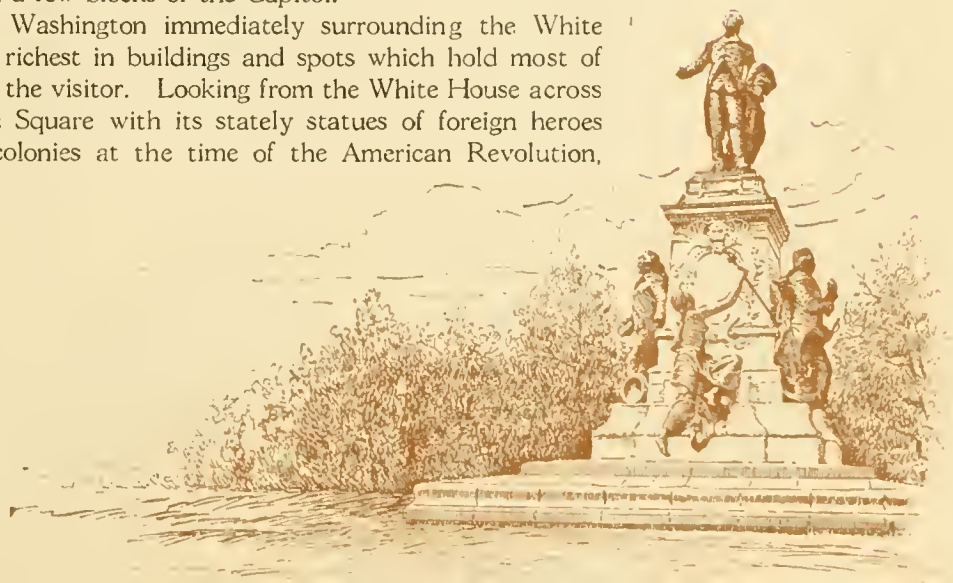
THE antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land. The Government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law.—*From President Wilson's Address to Congress, January 20, 1914.*

the memory of those who have played a leading part in American history Two blocks east of the Capitol on Pennsylvania Avenue is the house in which the Supreme Court of the United States met after the burning of the Capitol in 1814, while in another house near by, at First and A streets northeast, known as "The Brick Capitol," Congress convened during 1815, and the inauguration oath was administered to Monroe in 1817: the celebrated John C. Calhoun died there in 1850; and during the Civil War the building was used as a prison and called "Old Capitol Prison." One block to the east of this historic old edifice is the place where the only armed defense in the District of Columbia was made against the advance of the British in 1814; this was at the northeast corner of Maryland Avenue and Second street. Within a stone's throw, namely at the corner of East Capitol and First streets, stood the hotel in which the first inaugural ball was held in 1809, in honor of President Madison. Most of the inaugural balls since that time have been held either in the Pension Office building or in temporary structures erected on or near Judiciary Square, in which the Pension Office stands. On the occasion of President Taylor's inauguration a ball was held for the benefit of the poor in Jackson Hall, 339-341 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Turning westward from the Capitol, in which direction the White House, nearly all of the public buildings and most of the city now lies, the visitor to Washington finds hundreds of points of interest. Along broad Pennsylvania Avenue with its spacious sweep to the distant Treasury, there is scarcely a spot in the entire mile and a quarter from the Capitol to the Treasury building which has not some distinguishing mark, either as the home of a former President, prominent statesman, Cabinet officer or Senator or as the headquarters of some Civil War commanding general. In the old hotel at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street, opposite the Botanic Garden, General John A. Sutter, on whose property gold was discovered in California, died in 1880. Grant, Sherman and Stephen A. Douglas, Franklin A. Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Francis Scott Key, John C. Fremont, Thomas C. Benton and Chief Justice Taney, all resided in houses a block or so north of Pennsylvania Avenue and within a few blocks of the Capitol.

That section of Washington immediately surrounding the White House is probably richest in buildings and spots which hold most of historic interest for the visitor. Looking from the White House across beautiful Lafayette Square with its stately statues of foreign heroes who assisted the colonies at the time of the American Revolution,

Lafayette Statue



Personal Messages to Congress

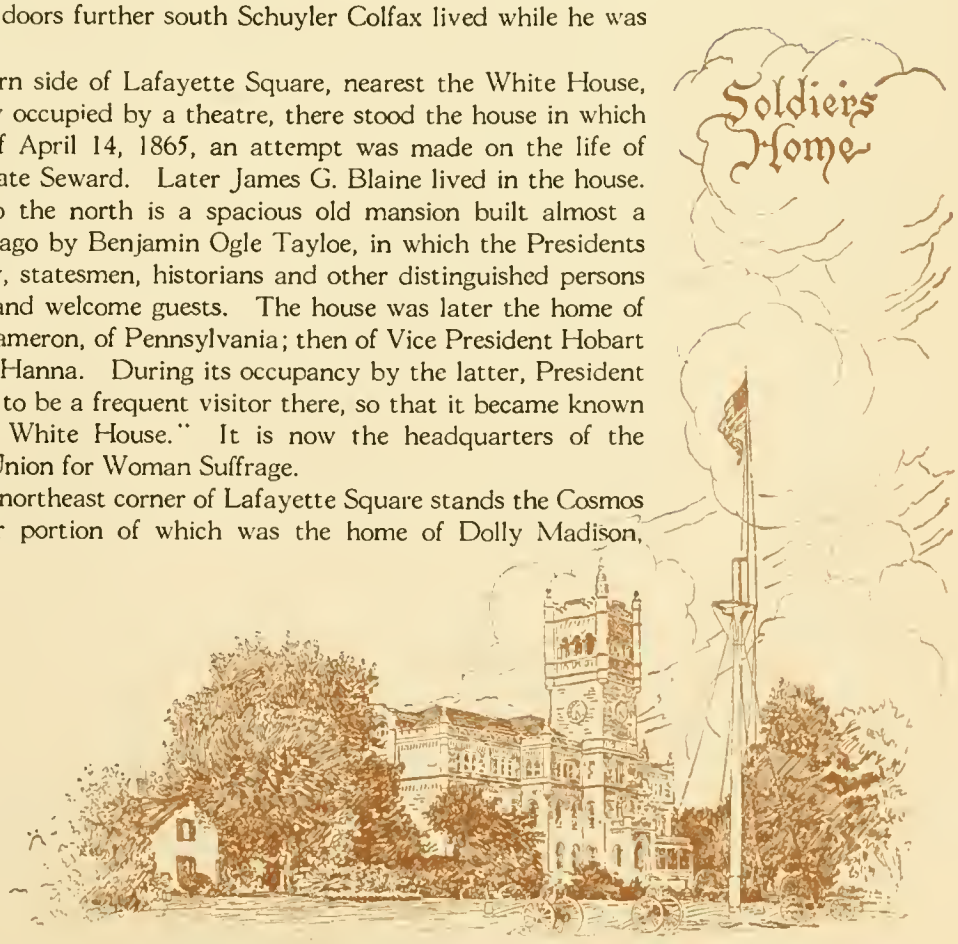
I AM very glad, indeed, to have this opportunity to address the two Houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice—that he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service. After this pleasant experience I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.—*From the President's First Address to Congress, April 8, 1913.*

there looms up the ancient tower of St. John's, familiarly known as the "Presidents' Church," because so many of the Chief Executives from the days of Madison down have attended divine services there, either regularly or on frequent occasions. Only a few blocks away is the old New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, also attended by a number of Presidents. On the opposite side of Sixteenth Street, from St. John's, stands the home of the late John Hay, distinguished secretary of state, also secretary to and biographer of Abraham Lincoln. The house, designed by a master, is one of the architectural triumphs of Washington.

Almost adjoining the Hay house is where John Slidell, Senator from Louisiana, lived, while Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, and Daniel Lamont, secretary of war, also resided in the house. Daniel Webster when secretary of state lived in the fine old house with its great garden, opposite the northwest corner of Lafayette Square. Diagonally across is the Decatur house, where that gallant hero of the War with Tripoli was brought home to die from the duelling ground near Bladensburg. Commodore Decatur built the house, large and commodious and with wide grounds. It was occupied later by Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, George M. Dallas, Judah P. Benjamin and E. F. Beale. The house immediately to the south, now occupied by the minister from the Netherlands, has been the home of other embassies and legations and was the temporary residence of President Roosevelt during the remodelling of the White House in 1902. Several doors further south Schuyler Colfax lived while he was vice president.

On the eastern side of Lafayette Square, nearest the White House, on the site now occupied by a theatre, there stood the house in which on the night of April 14, 1865, an attempt was made on the life of Secretary of State Seward. Later James G. Blaine lived in the house. Immediately to the north is a spacious old mansion built almost a hundred years ago by Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, in which the Presidents of an early day, statesmen, historians and other distinguished persons were frequent and welcome guests. The house was later the home of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania; then of Vice President Hobart and of Senator Hanna. During its occupancy by the latter, President McKinley used to be a frequent visitor there, so that it became known as the "Little White House." It is now the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Opposite the northeast corner of Lafayette Square stands the Cosmos Club, the older portion of which was the home of Dolly Madison,



widow of President Madison. Later it was the residence of Admiral Wilkes and it was the headquarters for a time during the Civil War of General George B. McClellan. Across the street formerly stood the old Arlington Hotel, where not only many distinguished Americans but also prominent and titled foreigners have been guests. Dom Pedro, of Brazil, President Diaz, of Mexico; King Kalakaua, of Hawaii; Li Hung Chang, of China, and others of rank and degree were entertained at that delightful old hostelry. Presidents Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison, Senator Charles Sumner, and Secretaries of State Cass and Marcy made their homes there for a time. A block farther to the west on H Street, the great historian Bancroft lived while he was secretary of the navy.

Looking off to the southwest from the White House, one finds only a few blocks distant the historic old Octagon House, now home of the American Institute of Architects and the Archaeological Institute of America. In this old house, one of the architectural wonders of its day and whose progress of construction was watched by President Washington, a friend of the owner, there was ratified in 1815 the Treaty of Ghent, after the conclusion of the War of 1814. In the early days of the Republic, Octagon House was the scene of great social activity, and all the distinguished personages of that time were numbered among its guests. President Madison resided there after the burning of the White House in 1814. Both historically and architecturally the house is one of the most attractive and interesting in Washington. With its spacious gardens, overlooked by tall modern office buildings, the house stands at the northeast corner of New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Off to the south lie the Corcoran Gallery of Art; the new home of the American Red Cross; the beautiful headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and the Pan American Union building. Lying beyond that and nearer the Potomac, is the Lincoln Memorial now nearing completion.

Congressional Library

Looking across the Potomac to the Virginia hills beyond, one sees the stately big pillars of Arlington. The house was built in 1802 and was the home of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington, whose daughter married General Robert E. Lee, and where they lived for many years before the Civil War. The great estate is now a national cemetery where are buried many thousands of soldiers of both armies who died in the Civil War. In addition to commanding officers whose names are well known to history, there lie buried there more than one thousand men in one massive grave, and

the remains of the officers, sailors and marines recovered from the wreck of the Maine, as well as many other thousands.

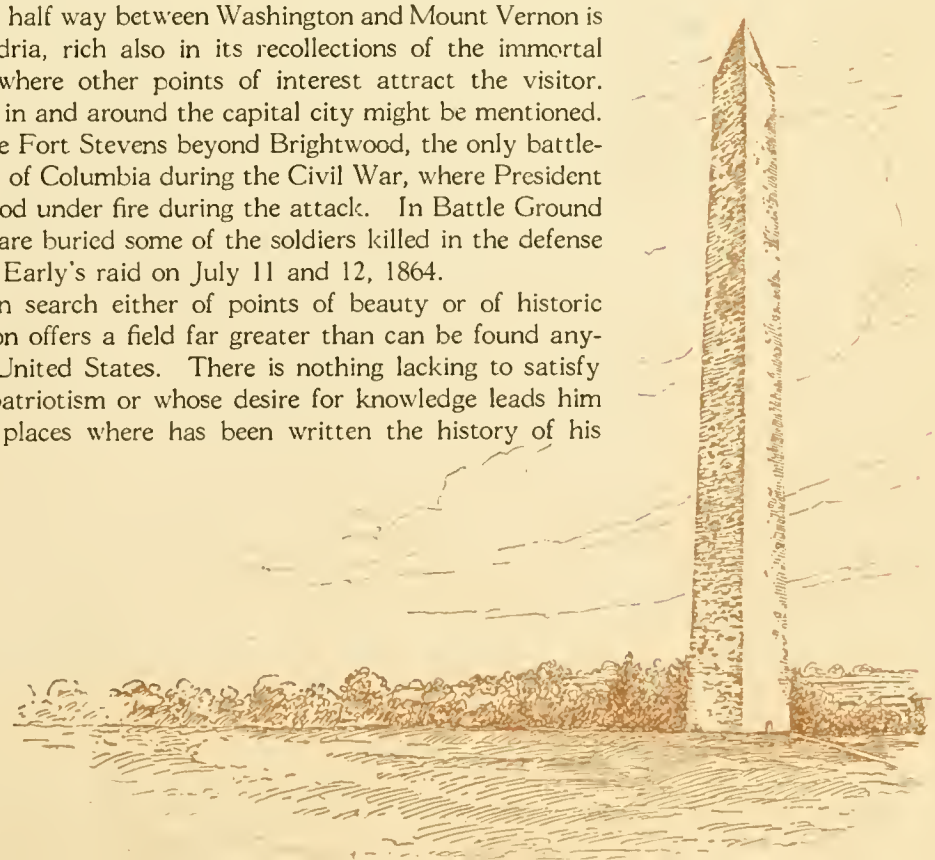
A little higher on the Virginia hills back of Arlington is Fort Myer, one of the largest military posts of the United States Army. Only a half mile away there pierce into the heavens the three iron masts of the Navy's powerful wireless station, from which messages are sent nightly to every vessel of the American fleet in the Atlantic Ocean, and which is able to communicate at a distance of more than three thousand miles.

Near the heart of the business section of the city, about half way between the Capitol and the White House stands old Ford's Theatre where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. On the opposite side of the street, 516 Tenth Street, is the house to which the President was carried and where he died early the following day. Adjoining this is the house where on May 17, 1899, there was held the first public meeting of the survivors of the War with Spain, which resulted in the formation of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. The permanent committee on marking points of historical interest has placed lasting bronze markers on some of the most interesting historic points in the city. These include the site of the first telegraph office in the United States, opened and operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1844; the Decatur house and "The Brick Capitol."

No visitor to the National Capital feels satisfied without having visited the home of Washington at Mount Vernon. The sacredness of the surroundings and the beauty of the natural landscape combine to leave an indelible impress on the heart and soul of all who visit this spot. Lying about half way between Washington and Mount Vernon is quaint old Alexandria, rich also in its recollections of the immortal Washington, and where other points of interest attract the visitor. Many other places in and around the capital city might be mentioned. They would include Fort Stevens beyond Brightwood, the only battlefield in the District of Columbia during the Civil War, where President Lincoln himself stood under fire during the attack. In Battle Ground Cemetery near by are buried some of the soldiers killed in the defense of the city against Early's raid on July 11 and 12, 1864.

To the tourist in search either of points of beauty or of historic interest, Washington offers a field far greater than can be found anywhere else in the United States. There is nothing lacking to satisfy the seeker whose patriotism or whose desire for knowledge leads him to search out the places where has been written the history of his country.

Washington Monument



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Wolf, Simon
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Brig.-Gen. Carroll A. Devol, *Adjutant General*

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Cornelius Eckhardt, *Vice-Chairman*

THOMSEN-BRYAN-ELLIS CO
WASHINGTON BALTIMORE NEW YORK

INAUGURAL PARADE

March 5, 1917

GRAND MARSHAL OF PARADE
Maj.-Gen. HUGH L. SCOTT, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

The parade will include four grand divisions, as follows:

FIRST GRAND DIVISION (Military and Naval—Regular Service): Major General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., Marshal.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION (Militia and Cadet Schools—under Arms): Brigadier General William A. Mann, U. S. A., Marshal.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION (Grand Army of the Republic and United Spanish War Veterans) Commander A. J. Huntoon, G. A. R., Marshal.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION (Civic): Mr. George R. Linkins, Marshal.

ORDER OF PARADE

ESCORT OF MOUNTED POLICE

Platoon of Metropolitan Police, Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, Chief of Metropolitan Police, commanding.

GRAND MARSHAL AND STAFF

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.
Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.
Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, U. S. A., retired, Adjutant General.

AIDES

Colonel Wm. M. Wright, U. S. A., Colonel Robert E. L. Michie, U. S. A., Captain Harry N. Cootes, U. S. A., Captain Henry J. McKenney, U. S. A., and Captain Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.

STAFF

1st Platoon—Formation, in order of rank from right to left.

Colonel Charles C. Walcutt, U. S. A., Colonel A. W. Brewster, U. S. A., Colonel George B. Duncan, U. S. A., Lieut. Colonel Louis M. Gulick, U. S. M. C., Lieut. Colonel Peter C. Harris, U. S. A. Lieut. Colonel Wm. S. Graves, U. S. A., Major Thomas J. Holcomb, U. S. M. C., Major Oscar J. Charles U. S. A., Major Ralph H. Van Deman, U. S. A., Surgeon Charles E. Riggs, U. S. N., Major James G. Harbord, U. S. A., Lieut. Commander Wm. W. Galbraith, U. S. N., Major Fred R. Brown, U. S. A., Major Isaac Erwin, U. S. A., Paymaster Omar D. Conger, U. S. N. and Major Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A.

2d Platoon—Formation, in order of rank from right to left.

Major Edward L. King, U. S. A., Major Fox Conner, U. S. A., Captain Richard B. Creecy, U. S. M. C., Major Ernest D. Scott, U. S. A., Major William Mitchell, U. S. A., Surgeon George F. Cottle, U. S. N., Major Philip W. Huntington, U. S. A., Major John J. Kingman, U. S. A., Lieutenant Charles C. Hartigan, U. S. N., Major Kyle Rucker, U. S. A., Captain Frederick W. Coleman, U. S. A., Lieutenant John H. Hoover, U. S. N., Captain R. C. Marshall, U. S. A., Captain John B. Rose, U. S. A., Paymaster Smith Hempstone, U. S. N., Captain R. D. Black, U. S. A.

CIVILIAN STAFF

William Phillips Eno, J. B. Thomas, Mr. Elliot Wadsworth, Maj. Richard Stockton, Jr., Mr. Richard Stockton, and L. M. Scott.

ESCORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Squadron 2d U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, Cavalry U. S. A.

ESCORT TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Black Horse Troop, Culver Military Academy, Capt. Robert Rossow.

ESCORT TO THE CHAIRMAN, INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Troop B, 1st D. C. Cavalry, National Guard, Capt. Leroy W. Herron.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION

Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., Marshal. Colonel Stephen H. Elliott, U. S. A., Chief of Staff. Lieut. Colonel Wm. M. Cruikshank, U. S. A., Adjutant General.

AIDES

Major James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Captain Aubrey Lippincott, U. S. A., Lieut. Commander David M. Le Breton, U. S. N., Lieut. Colonel Wm. B. Lemly, U. S. M. C., Cadet Lieut. John M. Devine, U. S. Military Academy, Cadet Lieut. Charles H. Gerhardt, U. S. Military Academy, Midshipman H. W. Jackson, 1st Class, U. S. Naval Academy, Midshipman W. Elmore, 1st Class, U. S. Naval Academy.

FIRST BRIGADE,

Brigadier General Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A.

U. S. Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Midshipmen Regiment, Lieut Commander Sinclair Gannon.

SECOND BRIGADE,

Commander and Staff, Col. Stephen M. Foote, U. S. A., Commander.
Company of Engineers, Capt. John N. Hodges, C. E.
Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Stephen M. Foote, U. S. A.

THIRD BRIGADE,

Capt. Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., Commander,
Marine Detachment, Col. Charles G. Long, U. S. M. C.
Regiment of Seamen, Comdr. William A. Moffett, U. S. N.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION

Brigadier General William A. Mann, U. S. A., Marshal, Colonel Jesse McI. Carter, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Colonel Charles Gerhardt, U. S. A., Assistant.

AIDES

Major Joseph C. Castner, U. S. A., Major H. B. Clark, U. S. A., Captain D. T. Merrill, U. S. A., Captain W. N. Hughes, Jr., U. S. A., Captain H. P. Hobbs, U. S. A., and Captain T. M. Spaulding, U. S. A.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA

Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, Commanding

STAFF

Major Luther H. Reichelderfer, Major Alfred P. Robbins, Major Thacker V. Walker, Major Francis B. Wheaton, Capt. Edward M. Nevils, Capt. Louis C. Wilson.

3d D. C. Infantry: Col. Glendie B. Young, Capt. Edwin W. Fullam, Adjutant.

1st Separate Battalion, D. C. Infantry: Major James E. Walker; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Newman, 1st Lieut. West A. Hamilton.

1st Company, D. C. Coast Artillery: Capt. Walker W. Burns.

Battery A., D. C. Field Artillery: Capt. Louis C. Vogt.

Battery B., D. C. Field Artillery: Capt. George G. Wilson.

Troop A, D. C. Cavalry: Capt. James H. Washburn.

Company B, D. C. Signal Corps: Capt. Oliver C. Terry.

Field Hospital Company 1, D. C., Capt. William B. Hudson.

D. C. Naval Battalion: Comdr. R. B. Brummett, Commanding; Lieut. Harold E. Crawford, Lieut. Carl G. A. Johnson, Lieut. Albert P. Tibbetts, Lieut. Frederick L. Mudge.

Delaware: Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., and Staff. 1st Separate Battalion Delaware Infantry; 2d Separate Battalion; Detachment Sanitary Troops.

Pennsylvania: Governor M. G. Brumbaugh and Staff. 1 Infantry Brigade (3 regiments).

New Jersey: Governor Walter E. Edge and Staff. 1 Battery Field Artillery; 2 Troops Cavalry.

Massachusetts: Governor Samuel W. McCall and Staff.

Maryland: Governor Emerson C. Harrington and Staff. 1st Maryland Infantry, 4th Maryland Infantry, Troop A, Cavalry and Naval Militia.

Virginia: Governor H. C. Stuart and Staff. Virginia Military Institute Corps of Cadets.

INDEPENDENT ARMED ORGANIZATIONS

Washington Infantry, Capt. George E. Ventess.

Motor Arms Defense Association, 2d Lieut. Robert Garrett.

CADET ORGANIZATIONS

Gonzaga Cadets, St. John's College Battalion of Cadets, Baltimore City College Cadet Corps, Maryland State College of Agriculture, Sewanee Military Academy Corps of Cadets, Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Carlisle Indian School Corps of Cadets, Washington High School Corps of Cadets, First Separate Battalion, Washington High School Cadets, Corps of Cadets Culver Military Academy, Cummins' Memorial Boys' Brigade, Alexandria High School Corps of Cadets.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION

Commander A. J. Huntoon, G. A. R., Marshal, D. V. Chisholm, Commander-in-Chief, United Spanish War Veterans, Chief of Staff, George C. Ross, Past Commander, Department of the Potomac, Adjutant General, Harley V. Speelman.

AIDES

Judge Hosea B Moulton, Captain F. S. Hodgson, U. S. W. V., Major H. C. Magoon, Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. W. Whitaker, Col. R. F. Hill, Lieut. Col. A. J. G. Kane, Major N. T. Saunders, Senior Vice Commander S. G. Mawson, Capt. I. W. Stone, Dr. William Tindall and Rev. Dr. William H. Gotwald.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

A. H. Frear, Department Commander, Department of the Potomac, in Command.

United Spanish War Veterans. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Erskine L. Solomon, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Adjutant General, James E. Maynard and Commander Lee H. Harris, of the Department of the District of Columbia, U. S. W. V.

Maryland Division, Sons of Veterans.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION

George R. Linkins, Commanding.

Melvin C. Hazen, Chief of Staff.

AIDES

John W. Beale, C. W. Bohannon, Thomas Bones, Edward V. Brush, Gus. Buchholz, J. L. Burke, F. S. Carmody, Thomas Claffey, James R. Collie, Charles J. Columbus, Dr. E. M. Colvin, A. J. Cummings, Sefton Darr, Floyd E. Davis, Fred. T. Eldridge, John O. Evans, W. J. Fay, Dr. Edward Ferneyhough, Major W. A. Foil, S. D. Frazier,

H. Galliher, Merrill Galliher, B. S. Garber, S. J. Gass, John O. Gheen, William J. Harper, W. P. Irwin, Rev. John Jeffries, J. Berry King, Clifford Lanham, E. A. Landvoigt, Joseph B. Latimer, W. J. Latimer, Isaac S. Long, Col. W. C. Lyons, Joseph Mathy, James R. Mitchell, A. J. Moore, Thomas P. Morgan, Jr., Peter J. Nee, Raymond Norton, R. S. Robbins, D. W. Sheaffer, Daniel Shehan, DeWitt C. Smith, Major E. H. Snyder, Houston B. Teehee, George A. von Dachenhausen, John D. Walker, Henry P. West, Ralph Whittaker.

STAFF

Citizens of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

ESCORT TO MARSHAL

Columbus Democratic Glee Club, Columbus, Ohio, Caldwell's Band of Washington, Wilson and Marshall Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Com. Allen Boy's Band, Dubois, Pa., and Girl Scouts of Washington.

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Hon. Richard J. Manning, Governor of South Carolina and Staff, Central Democratic Club, Harrisburg, Pa., Mose Green Club, Louisville, Ky., Duckwoth Democratic Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, Band, Minster's Washington, D. C., Essex County Democratic Committee of New Jersey, Band, Red Men's Drum and Bugle Corps of Atlanta, Ga., The Loyal Legion of Atlanta, Ga., Asa C. Candler, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., Commanding, Loyal Women of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, Leader, National Service School, Junior Defense Guard.

SECOND BRIGADE

Hon. R. G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana and Staff; Mayor of New Orleans, and city officials; Tammany Hall, New York City; Brooklyn Democracy; Liberty Band, Jefferson Club of Philadelphia, Pa.; Democratic Marching Club, Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional District, led by Kinsington Military Band of Philadelphia; The Indiana Democratic Club, led by Indianapolis Military Band; Federal Labor Union No. 12776; Women's Trade Union League; Neighborhood House, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania Women's Woodrow Wilson League, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD BRIGADE

Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi and Staff; The John H. Thornton Marching Club, Philadelphia, Pa., led by the John A. Thornton Hopana Military Band; Texas Young Men Contingent; Wilson Club, Elmira, New York, led by Oneida Community Athletic Association Band; Gastonia Pythian Drum Corps, Gastonia, North Carolina; Girls from Carlisle Indian School; Improved Order of Red Men; American Indians; California State Association; Co. G, 32d Regiment U. R., Woodmen of the World, Fredericksburg, Va.; Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, Palmyra, Pa.

FOURTH BRIGADE

Hon. Frederick B. Gardner, Governor of Missouri and Staff; Young Men's Democratic Society, York, Pa., led by Spring Garden, Pa., Band; Cook County Democratic Club, Illinois; New Citizens American Organization, Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, Commanding; Polish American Societies, led by Polish Band; United Syrian American Clubs; Ruthenian National Union; Allied Jewish Societies; Sons of Italy; Labor Unions.

FIFTH BRIGADE

A. H. Underdown, Commanding, J. Clay Smith, Chief of Staff. Colored Inaugural Committee; Tammany Colored Democratic Club, New York; Colored Democratic League, Chicago, Ill.; Hamilton Democratic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Knights of Pythias; Colored Elks of the District of Columbia.

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